FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE GREAT MORGAN RAID. Story as Revealed by Extracts from "Michigan in the War,"

EDITOR NATIONAL, TRIBUNE: I notice an account of the Morgan raid in the issue of Dec. 17, written by Comrade William H. Clark, Lieutenant, Co. G, 8th Mich. Cav. As Comrade Clark was not with the detachment of his regiment under my command that took part in the capture of the remnant of the Morgan raiders, and hence could not give an account of the wind-up after the fight at Buffington Island, I herewith send you the following, taken from "Michigan in the War," by Adj't-Gen. John Robertson, which is substantially correct.

From report of Lient.-Col. G. S. Wormer, page 689, "Michigan in the War": "HEADQUARTERS 8TH MICH. CAV.,) "IN THE FIELD, July 20, 1863.

"Col. JOHN STOCKTON, 8th Mich. Cav., Commanding Post at Hickman Bridge, Kv. "COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches, etc., of the 8th Mich. Cav., under my command, since leaving Hickman Bridge, Ky., July 4,

1863, to this time. "Receiving orders on the evening of July 4 to make a forced march with my command to Lebanon, Ky., and there support the garrison threatened by John Morgan, I broke camp at 9 o'clock p. m. pursuant to said orders. I ordered all tents and baggage left behind, and but two days' rations in

haversacks. "At 2 o'clock a. m. on the 5th I halted my command for two hours, four miles beyoud Danville, having marched 24 miles. At this place I fell in with the 11th Mich. battery and 9th Mich. Cav., in command of officer I came under his orders.

"At Parksville I halted for feed and water, and was here ordered to follow the 9th Cav. and 11th battery. We reached Lebanon at 2 o'clock p. m., when the 11th battery immediately opened upon the rear-guard of ington pike. My desire to charge into the town or cut off the enemy by crossread not being concurred in by Col. David, they were | Saunders's staff. permitted to escape without molestation, much to the disappointment of my whole

"The 20th Ky., Col. Hanson, had surrendered an hour before our arrival, after a numbers. The enemy had burned the railread depot and station-house, with several private dwellings, and pillaged the principal stores in the town. At 8 o'clock the same day I was ordered to countermarch with the 9th Cav. and 11th battery to Danville, which place we reached at 4 p. m. on the 6th, making the march without halt, except for feed and water.

"At Danville Col. W. P. Saunders, 5th Kv. Cav., took command of the whole force, and the 8th and 9th Mich. Cav., constituting a brigade. At 12:30 a. m. on the 7th we took up our line of march from Lawrenceburg, Ky., 43 miles distance from Danville. Halting at Harrodsburg for break-fast, we pushed on, reaching Lawrenceburg

"From Lawrenceburg I sent out Lient. J. E. Babbit, with 50 men, to scout between the Kentucky and Salt Rivers. On the Salt River, near Salvisa, Lient. Babbit came upon Capt. Alexander's company, of Morgan's Division, and captured 30, killing 14.

"The command remained at Lawrenceburg awaiting orders until 9 p. m. on the 11th inst., when we took up our line of march for Westport via Eminence and Lagrange, reaching Westport at 12 o'clock, midnight, having marched 73 miles over a very rough and hilly road, with but four hours halt at Eminence for rest.

"At Westport Chas. Laturner, private, Co. G. was accidentally shot through the body, and was left at that place under proper care. Morgan having crossed the Ohio into Indiana, we took transports on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., for Madison, Ind. in order to cut him off, leaving behind Co. I of my command, a portion of the 9th, with all our extra baggage, wagons, etc., in com-mand of Col. David, not having transportation sufficient for the entire command.

"At Madison we found that Morgan had got ahead of us, so we moved on to Lawrenceburg, Ind., when Maj. Mix was sent to reconnoiter the enemy, leaving his force, etc. He proceeded to Guilford, 10 miles, and reported again in three hours to the entire satisfaction of Gen. Mason, commanding forces on the transports.

"From Lawrenceburg we moved on to Cincinnati, reaching that city at 5 p. m. on the 13th inst. At Cincinnati Maj. Edgerly was sent out with a battalion, by Col. Saunders, on a scont, joining us again at Batavia on the 15th, having accomplished his mission with success. Lieut. Babbit was also sent out two miles from the city to guard a bridge. I have not heard from him since that time.



HALTED FOR FEED AND WATER.

"At 4 o'clock p. m. Col. Saunders, with he received orders to join Brig.-Gen. Hobson's command in pursuit of Morgan, which 250 miles east of Cincipnati.

7th Ohio Cav., being in front, were dis- open space through the woods was dis- pretty hungry by that time. mounted and deployed as skirmishers. Our covered to the right which afforded a view I remember of two artillerymen coming there. I did not get any sleep, and while brigade then came up, when Col. Saunders ordered the 11th Mich. battery to open upon the rebels, and the 8th and 9th to charge. This was done with alacrity and spirit, when the enemy, already slowly retiring, to the flight which afforded a view of the road over which Morgan was retreating, and about a mile distant from Maj. Rue's had taken Battery C, and sighting and firing several shots from our guns, and making several shots from our guns, and making several shots from our guns, and making the object of the Union troops, they took to flight the object of the Union troops, they made a desperate attempt to pass the point. This was done with alacrity and spirit, when the enemy, already slowly retiring, the object of the Union troops, they took to flight in great disorder, strewing the took to flight in great disorder. ground over which they fled with the plun- which Rue's command was aiming to reach, It seems we had more help that day, from keep from falling off my horse." der accumulated by them all along their pushing their horses under whip and spur what I read in your paper, than I had any line of march. On reaching the woods I de- at full speed down the road. Now came idea we had .- JACOB KESLER, Co. K. 33d ployed Maj. Edgerly with his battalion to the exciting chase. Maj. Rue was a short Mo., Elsah, Ill. distance in their advance.

"The pursuit was continued until I had driven them inte a cat-hole in the woods and length of the column. 'There go the rebels, surrounded them with my regiment, when boys! there go the rebels!' passed swiftly Col. Springer, of Morgan's command, sur- from mouth to mouth, and a gleam of satis-

Co. A. First Serg't G. Warner, Co. A, received a severe wound in the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol while on road.

praise of my command since breaking camp | discovered two men on the brow of the hill at Hickman. During the long, tedious waving a white flag. Fearing that it was a march of 578 miles, which took 16 days, ruse of Morgan's to halt the column at that much of the time night and day, and that point to gain time, he ordered Lieut. Abbey, with short rations, they have endured it as 8th Mich., with six men, to ascend the hill Michigan soldiers through this ungodly war and ascertain their purpese, while the comhave always done, without complaint. With | mand dashed on to gain the road. cheerfulness and alacrity have my orders

been responded to by both officers and men. "I was obliged to leave several men along the line of march, either sick or wornout, some on account of their horses giving out, with no fresh ones to be procured at the



BRINGING IN PRISONERS.

"Our arms-the Spencer rifle-proved, as before, a terror to the rebels. They thought us in much greater force than we were, when each man could pour seven shots into them so rapidly. This is the first instance during Col. Jas. I. David, and he being the senior | the war, I think, where the proportion of killed was greater than the wounded. As far as reports have come in it is at least three killed to one wounded, and this fact is owing to the terrible execution of our rifles.

"We remain here a short time to gather mediately opened upon the rear-guard of up captured property, arms, etc., and the the enemy, then leaving town on the Lex-expect to be ordered back to Hickman. "Capt. S. Wells, Lieut. Tubbs and Lieut

W. B. Smith represent my command on Col.

"Very respectfully,
"G. S. WORMER, Lieutenant-Colonel com manding 8th Mich. Cav."

Following is an account of the capture of Morgan and the remnant of his command

690, "Michigan in the War": "After the defeat of the rebel Gen, Morgan at Buffington Island, in which the 8th Mich. ordered to Covington, Ky., arriving there on the 31st of July. It had not completed its work with Morgan, but on the contrary a the road, and within 10 rods of the line of portion of it was most conspicuously engaged in his final defeat and capture.

"While the command in pursuit of Morsteamers, and on reaching Cincinnati, Lieut. N. S. Boynton (afterwards Major) with a detachment of 75 men, including Lieuts. John E. Babbit, J. M. Wells and A. L. Abbey, from Cos. F, L, M and C, 8th Mich. Cav. were ordered on shore for the purpose of scouting in the adjacent country to discover the whereabouts of Morgan. This detachment remained in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, doing picket duty, and was not in the engagement at Buffington Island.

"On the 22d of July orders were received in the camp of this detachment from Gen. Burnside for all the cavalry in and around Cincinnati to be in readiness to move promptly when ordered, and it was soon whispered around that the movement was a chase after Morgan, who had slipped through the fingers of the Union troops at Buffington

"About 325 cavalrymen from various commands, principally from Kentucky regiments, including Lient. Boynton's detachment of the 8th Mich., were placed in com-

mand of Maj. Rue, 9th Ky. Cav. "On the evening of the 23d the command started by rail to Columbus, O., where it took the Zanesville Railroad to Steubenville, or any other point on the Ohio River where Morgan might be reached. The command, on arriving at Steubenville, patroled the river by rail between Wheeling and that point, and on the morning of the 25th dieembarked at Martin's Ferry, where Maj. Way, with a battalien of the 9th Mich. Cav., which composed a portion of the command moved in the direction of St. Clairsville.

"In the afternoon Maj. Rue's command took the cars for Wellsville, as information had been received that Morgan was making his way northward to cross above. At about 8 p. m. he reached Shanghai Station and disemharked, when he immediately moved in the direction of Knoxville, about six miles distant. On arriving there he proceeded four miles on the road to Hammondsville, bivouncking there for the night. At daylight next morning, the 26th, the column was in motion, reaching Hammondsville at 7 a. m. Gen. Shackelford was found at this place with a cavalry command, and to whom Mai.

"It was soon ascertained that the enemy was moving in the direction of Salineville. The column was soon in rapid motion to- at Helena. ward that point, Lieut. Boynton, with his detachment, taking the advance. Arriving | tioning anything of the 33d Mo., for I am at Salineville, it was found that Maj. Way, sure we were there and took an active part with the battalion of the 9th Mich., had in the affair, forced Morgan into an engagement, defeating him and taking over 300 prisoners, killing 23 and wounding 44. Still, Morgan, with the main fort. Capt. Jessup makes a misabout 400 of his raiders, had escaped, and take when he takes E. M. DeP. to task for

have to be sent by some route, get in his adally escape. For this purpose Maj. Rue, teries, right behind the Gen. Hindman says: with his command, was sent by a circuitous | House, and I know it was not captured. | "We had stood post from 8 to 10 p. m., rapidly retreating. Dashing off in gallant | were taken with it.

the balance of his command, moved out to Rue's command, determined to keep it, if after taking Battery C and getting down the dozing, put his hand out to catch his halter-Evandale, three miles from the city, remain- possible, although other detachments were hill. ing there until 3:30 p. m. of same day, when attempting to pass him. To prevent this he formed his command into column of platoons, and consequently filled up the road. command we reached 16 miles north of Cin- For several miles Maj. Rue swept on, first at | was in that fight, but I know we were on the | with him. He sprang to his feet and yelled cinnati. From this time we continued the a gallop, then at a trot, and then, in order to front line and exposed as much as any other 'snakes,' which awoke everyone. Shaking pursuit, with but short halts for feed and give his horses breath before the anticipated regiment that took part in the battle. We his poncho, and falling right on me as I lay rest for our horses, until Sunday morning, attack, walked about a mile, then forward were in it from just after sunrise till the near him, again he yelled 'Snakes! See the 19th inst. After marching all the previ- at a gallop, changing direction to the left Johnnies left, which I think was about 2 there!' pointing to his gun. ous night we came upon the enemy at Buf- through fields, woods, and lanes, at times o'clock in the afternoon. fington Island Ford, near Portland, O., some leaping logs, fences, ditches, dodging tree I know we went out to the rifle-pits before him a good shake, which woke him up, but

"On coming upon the enemy the 2d and "An open field was soon reached, and an to eat till we licked them, and we were poncho and picked up his gun.

"Forward!' was repeated the whole | "Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life | Away." rendered 573 prisoners, with the horses and faction lit up the countenances of the men equipments, which I turned over to the as they saw the rebel column in the dis-

"As they passed the foot of a hill within "I cannot speak in terms of too strong a short distance of the road, Lieut, Boynton

"Another flag of truce was soon discovered the bearers of which were shouting, "Don' shoot! Don't shoot! We surrender!"

Notwithstanding the flag of truce was re ceived by Maj. Rue, he ordered the command to form in line-of-battle on each side of the road, ready to fight if the rebel General attempted treachery; and Lieut. Boynton's detachment was the first in line, ready for work if it was required. But John Morgan had given up the contest without the firing of a gun at that point. He saw that it was folly for him to attempt a further resistance, as Maj. Rue had cut him off from his only line of retreat, and that there

was no chance of escape.
"Lieut. Abbey soon joined the command with the bearer of the first flag of truce, who proved to be a rebel Major on Morgan's staff, and a Captain of the Ohio State Militia who had been captured the same day by Morgan's men, and to whom Morgan claimed minutes before Maj. Rue came up.

"The bearers of the second flag of truce were a Major and two other officers of Morgan's staff with the rank of Captain. The Major gave up his sword to Maj. Rue, who had taken his position in the road on the right of the 8th Mich. detachment, accompanied by Lieut. Boynton and two or three officers of other detachments. The guidon of Co. L, 8th Mich., floated triumphantly over the heads of the rebel officers, and beneath it the terms of surrender were made. John J. Ebbit, of Co. L, had the honor of being color-bearer on that important occasion. Being a full-blooded son of the Emerald Isle, he felt the importance of his position, and took particular pains to flourish the flag in the faces of those who had basely deserted it and become traitors to

"It was claimed by the rebel officers that Morgan had surrendered to the militia Captain on the condition that his command should be paroled, the officers retaining their side-arms and private property. Maj. Rue would not recognize an agreement made by a militia Captain without a command and prisoner in the hands of the enemy at the time. He instructed the staff officer to say to Gen. Morgan that his surrender must be unconditional, with the exception that officers should be allowed to retain their sidearms, but even this condition should be submost gallant fight against vastly superior after the battle of Buffington Island, page ject to the approval of Gen. Shackelferd. that if these terms were not accepted in a few minutes he would open fire on him, and

> "The rebel command was dismounted in Union troops. It would have been impossible for them to escape even if they had been so disposed, and Morgan quickly accepted gan was on its way up the Ohio River on the terms offered by Maj. Rue. The Major ordered them to remain in their pesition, without being disarmed, until Gen. Sheckelford came up. In a short time Gen. Shackelford and staff (on which was Lieut. John E. Babbit, 8th Mich.,) arrived, and after a brief | the 5th. consultation the terms made by Maj. Rue were approved. The rebel command was soon formed in line in the road, mounted, and then disarmed, when it was placed under guard and marched to Salineville, where their horses were taken from them. Next morning the officers and men were sent under guard by rail to Cincinnati and thence

o Camp Chase, Ohio." Only one correction of importance need be made to the above account, and that is, Maj. Rue did not consent to Morgan's surrender with the honors of war, the officers of Morgan's command to retain their side-arms. Gen. Shackelferd, however, permitted it. Chase, Ohio, Gen. Burnside, who was in command of the Army of the Ohio, revoked the order. The rebel officers' side-arms were taken from them. Morgan was sent to the Ohio penitentiary, and treated the same as a got through the lines, was given another rebel command, and again took the field. At Greenville, East Tenn., the 10th Mich. Cav. attacked his forces one night, surrounding his Headquarters, and, in Morgan's attempt to escape, be was shot and instantly killed. -N. S. BOYNTON, Major, 8th Mich. Cav., Port Huron, Mich.

"Children Teething." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should alway be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. Twenty-

FIGHT AT HELENA.

The 33d Mo. Wants Recognition for Its Par in That Affair.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Dec. 10 Capt. Riley Jessup, Co. D, 33d Iowa, seems to be giving it to E. M. DeP. for not saying anything about the 33d Iowa

Now I am coming in on him for not men-

The 33d Mo. had charge of all the hill batteries around the place; also Fort Curtis. saying that Battery C was captured. Bat-"It was now evident that a force would tery C was the battery that was captured, and not Battery D. for I was at Battery D.

elford pressing rapidly on Morgan's rear. did more than anything else that day to mount if attacked.

Name of the little book just received-tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or sunff habit. You run no physical or financial Provost-Marshal at Buffington Island Ford.

"Not any of my command were killed, and but two wounded; viz, E. A. Keller, Grasp on their weapons and a determination expressed in their features to win or die, leading to run no physical or manucial tance. As if by magic, sabers were unshed, pistols drawn, and, with a firm grasp on their weapons and a determination expressed in their features to win or die, leading the latter of the book—mailed grasp on their weapons and a determination expressed in their features to win or die, leading the latter of the book—mailed free. The Sterling Remedy Co., Box 3, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted.

Wrs. Hudnut mal Ladies on page 6.

WON A PROUD RECORD.

Comrade S. C. Hill, of Vermont, Had an Unenviable Experience at Cedar Creek. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The four

sons of Warren and Rebekah Hill, of Eden, regiments; three of them were wounded, one twice wounded, and all are living to-day. This is a rare occurrence.

Seth C. Hill was born in Eden, May 1, 1840. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and the day after he was 21 not accepted. He again enlisted as a private, of our Government than they. I was a Nov. 4, 1861, in Co. A, 8th Vt.; Col. Stephen | member of the 2d battalion, Co. G, 5th N. Y.

Hill was with the Fighting 8th all through the Louisiana campaign, at Boutte Station, Bayou des Allemands, battle of Cotton, two battles at Bisland, three engagements at Port Hudson and Donaldsonville, La.; also Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Woodstock, Cedar Creek, and Newton. In fact, he was under fire 62 different days, when some of the men were either killed or wounded. Serg't | found ourselves in the midst of Gen. Early's Hill had an exciting experience at Cedar army, who, quicker than lightning, gobbled

Lieut. Cooper, of Co. A, was seen to raise his arm in the air, and shouting "Give it to them, boys!" was stricken with a death wound. Hill, however, avenged Lieut. to have surrendered his command a few Cooper's death by shooting the rebel who killed him. Hill then turned to assist a wounded comrade who had fallen at his side, when an excited enemy made a lunge at him, the bayonet gliding between Hill's body and arm. The comrade sprang quickly away, and by an adroit movement knocked the rebel down with clubbed musket, and continued fighting until surrounded and forced into the enemy's ranks, but rebelt, cartridge-box, and flesh to the hip-bone, which crippled him to the ground.

But when Gordon's Division swept the spot—some of them wearing blue coats— Hill rose and joined them in the charge, firing harmless shots at his own regiment. Hill was challenged by a rebel officer, to whom he answered that he belonged to the 4th Ga. At the next standstill Hill rushed into the Union lines, being exposed to the fire of friends and foes, and continued fighting until he sank to the ground from loss of blood. He fell into the enemy's hands, and was again rescued at night.

While in Louisiana he re-enlisted for the war, and was Orderly-Sergeant when he was discharged, June 28, 1865. On his return from the war Hill married Mary J. Peck, of Wolcott, and purchased a farm in Johnson, where he remained until 1890, failing health compelling him to sell. He now resides in Johnson village, and has a family. S. C. Hill Camp, 77, S. of V., was named after him. - BLUECOAT, Eden, Vt.

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. " Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple rem-Cav. took a prominent part, the regiment was for this purpose had his command in readi- edy and give immediate relief. Avoid imita-

> HAD NOTED MEMBERS. Some Famous Union Men Were in the 2d

> U. S. Cav., and Some Who Became Leaders in the Rebel Forces.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In regard to regiments that furnished distinguished officers to both sides in the late civil war, I would mention the old 2d U. S. Cav., now

The old 2d was organized at Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, Mo., in 1855, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. The regiment was stationed on the frontier of Texas until the outbreak of the rebellion. Its Colonel was Albert Sidney Johnston. Its Lieutenant-Colonel was Rob't E. Lee. Wm. J. Hardee was one of its two Majors. The junior Major was George H. Thomas; and of the line-officers who afterwards rose to 18th Ill. There was a German Sergeant in rank and fame in the armies of the Union | the 61st. He was appointed Adjutant to were Capts. George H. Stoneman, Iunis N. Palmer, James Oaks, and Albert C. Brackett, and Lieuts. Richard W. Johnson, Kennard Gerard, Wm. B. Royall, Wm. W. Low, When Morgan and the captured Confederates John B. McIntosh, and Geo. A. Custer; and were taken through Cincinnati to Camp there were also Capts. Earl Van Dorn, Edmund Kirby Smith, Chas, W. Fields, Nathan G. Evins, Theodore O'Hara, Wm. Bradfort, and Lieuts. John B. Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, Walter H. Jeniffer. Lunsford Lomax, M. M. Kimbell, Joseph Fiffer, and Lieut, Minter. convict; his hair was cropped close to his From the non-commissioned officers and priscalp and a prisoner's striped suit put on vates of the regiment there were 60 or 70 him. He afterward escaped from prison, commissioned to serve in State regiments, some of whom rose to the rank of General.

The writer of this was one in a batch of recruits taken out by Fitzhugh Lee in 1857. The regiment rendered great service against the hostile Comanches and other tribes in those days in many hard battles and skirmishes and long marches and scouts on the We were in the great battle of Wichita

village, in 1858, and again in the battle of Eagle Creek, in 185?. Capt. Earl Van Dorn, Lieuts. Lee and Kimbell were wounded in this battle. This broke the warlike power of the Comanches, and gave the settlers of the whole frontier peace.

In the late war the regiment commenced by making a charge, led by Lieut. Thompkins, of Co. B, through Fairfax Courthouse. Va., capturing a few prisoners and two pieces of artillery. This happened on the night of

I was discharged as First Sergeant, Co. G, at Markham Station, Va., Nov. 5, 1862, by reason of expiration of service.-John Dun-LAP, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.

GUN VERSUS SNAKE. What Aroused a Sleepy Soldier While Facing

the Enemy on Picket Duty.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have a letter written by Serg't W. S. Keller, Co. I, 11th Pa. Cav., at Prince George Courthouse, Va., to his sister, relating a comical incident that occurred while on picket at the vance and cut him off, or he would eventu- It was on the left of the ridge or hill bat- foot of Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 2, 1864. He

route to the right to endeavor to reach a Battery C was the next one to it on the when relieved to catch some sleep to go on point on the road over which Morgan was right. Several of Co. H of our regiment at 2 a. m. The Johnnies were so close we dared not tie our horses, but dismounted style, with reliable guides, Maj. Rue pro- The men of Co. D, 33d Mo., were in charge and lay down in line on our ponchos, holdceeded on the designated route, Gen. Shack- of Fort Curtis and the large guns in it, and ing our horses by the halter-strap, ready to

"Lieut. Boynton, who had the advance of check the Johnnies and hold them prisoners "About midnight A. P. Jones, while strap, which had slipped from his hand, and Our regiment had been drilled in artillery instead laid his hand on the cold barrel of for several months before the battle came his carbine beside him. He said afterward off. I don't remember how severe our loss he was dreaming of snakes being rolled up

> "I took him by the shoulders and gave breakfast-time, and did not get anything he would not lie down till I shook out his

Jones was a good soldier, but the name of "Snakes" still clings to him in his old age among his comrades. Jones served nearly four years, and was noted as a hard rider, having had 14 horses during his service. He now lives in Pennsylvania. Keller was twice wounded very severely March 31, 1865, at Dinwiddie Courthouse, but recovered, and now lives in Marion City, Kan. -FRANK R. SHOWALTER, Co. I, 4th Pa.

Ladies on page 6. Be sure and read it.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

For Their Country's Good:

Alfred Turner, Sand Hill, W. Va., says: "I heartily indorse Comrade R. B. McRae's years old he enlisted for three months, the article on the ex-prisoners of war, for we first man to enlist from Eden, but he was | know of no class of comrades more deserving H. A. A part of our battalion was put on picket along the banks of Cedar Creek on the 18th of October, 1864, and all went well until just a little before break of day on the 19th, when our squad heard quite a noise between us and our camp, so concluded to go and investigate the cause.

"At double-quick part of our squad went toward our camp, when all of a sudden we

"Now, to try to describe the sufferings that my poor, starved-to-death comrades went through is impossible. They died by the hundreds daily in that horrid death-pen, Salisbury Bastile; for from about Nov. 1, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865, no less than 8,000 of as true and noble boys in blue as ever donned the blue were starved to death. "It took a four-horse team, going the whole day long, to take out our poor, emaci-

ated dead comrades, to be dumped into the

shallow trenches prepared for them. "Strange, is it not, how the scenes that revolt us cling to our recollections? Would fused to surrender until a shot tore away his | that I could banish forever from my mind what I saw in that herrid place, but one wave of the magic wand of memory brings it all back in panoramic review. I hardly ever sit down to a good dinner without dropping a silent tear for my starved-to-death comrades, whose emaciated bodies were so unceremoniously dumped into the shallow trenches outside the stockade without either Christian rites or funeral dirges other than the sighing of the wind as it passed through the branches of the pines, which was nature's

requiem for our departed dead." A Three-Months Man.

J. H. Showalter, Corporal, Co. C, 46th Ohio, Lewis Center, O., writes: "I enlisted in Fairfield County, O., in Co. F, 17th Ohio, for three months; was mustered into the State service April 21, 1861. I was then mustered into the United States service, April 27, at Lancaster. I served under Gen. Rosecrans in the Western Virginia campaign, and was mustered out Aug. 15. Then reenlisted at New Salem, in Co. C, 46th Ohio, for three years; was mustered into the U.S. assigned to Gen. Sherman's Division at Paducah, Ky., and was with him at Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg, Big Black and Jackson, Lookout Mountain and Mission

"On Dec. 31, 1863, I veteranized for the war: was with Sherman to Atlanta and to the sea; and through the Carolina campaign from Raleigh to Richmond, thence to Washington City; participated in the grand review; thence on to Louisville, Ky., where I was mustered out of the service on July 21, 1865. I have been totally blind for over 10 years."

R. H. Bell, Co. B. 12th Mich., Adamsville,

O., savs: "I saw an article Dec. 31 as to how the term 'Grab a Root' originated. I was a member of Co. B, 12th Mich. When our regiment first went there we were camped on Bright's Hill. After we came back from Iuka, Miss., I think it was in September, 1862, we moved a little nearer Bolivar. We were then brigaded with the 61st, 43d and inspect the pickets before they went to their posts. Sometimes he would take us out some two miles and over. One time he was riding his pony. The pony stopped, and the Adjutant said: 'I get down and grab der root.' And we deviled that poor fellow unmercifully afterward."

The Helena Affair, Riley Jessup, Captain, Co. D, 33d Iowa, says: "Serg't DuPay, 28th Wis., still insists. that the 28th Wis., 1st Ind. Cav., and Hayden's (Iowa) battery saved Helena from being captured on July 4, 1863. Now, Sergeant, stand right up and tell us how it happened that only two of you fellows got killed and four wounded while you were killing 400 rebels and capturing over 1,000 prisoners. You either did not know or forthere at that time, and the one least exposed (being stationed at Battery A) lest two killed, the same as the 28th Wis. The losses of the other two were: 29th Iowa, 31 killed and wounded; 33d Iowa, 77 killed,

wounded and taken prisoners. "Do not seek to hide behind any sunposed detects in my memory when you make the assertion that because you say I was mistaken as to the letter of the battery taken, therefore all your statements are to be accepted as true and mine as doubtful. All the statements I have made on any material point in this correspondence have been matters of record."

The Cabinet, Miles M. Knapp, Co. C, 1st Berdan Sharp-

shooters, Prosser, Neb., thinks that President McKinley should certainly have some private soldiers in his Cabinet and a soldier at the head of the Pension Bureau.

Scattering. Comrade H. Goodman, Kingston, O., has a collection of choice California relics, made by himself, that he desires to sell.

A. W. Hendry, Wauchula, Fla., writes: "I wish to say to comrades that I am prepared to show the orange groves of Florida to anyone wishing to buy, and will do so with pleasure. Let me hear from you. I can sell you a small or a large grove, and such

a one as will suit you." J. H. Powell, Co. K, 10th, and Co. A, 11th Tenn., Bertram, Tex., thinks that it is an outrage that such lying stuff in regard to World should be tolerated. He went to Texas one year ago, and found but two Republicans in his precinct. He hoisted the portraits of McKinley and Hobart after their nomination, and argued with his neighbors in their favor. When the votes were counted there were found 34 for his candidates-just 16 to 1. If every comrade had done as well Bryan would not have been heard of.

Free.-A Wonderful Shrub,-Cures Kidney

and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Conhospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidnevs or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Alkavis free. To Mrs. Hudnut makes a liberal offer to Invalid | prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Commands.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches baveaiready been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

The 20th New York. The regiment was organized in May, 1861, for two years, and was mustered out in June,

863. It entered the field early in June, 1861, under Col. Max Weber, who was in command until April of the following year, lating to that country as a home for old sol-August, 1861, it was ordered to Fort Hat- not only the healthiest place in the world Corps. When mustered out at New York City the regiment was commanded by Col. Ernest Von Vegesack. The command suffered its heaviest losses at Antietam, where 51 men were killed or mortally wounded. At the time it was in W. F. Smith's Division, Sixth Corps. The total loss in the service was eight officers and 53 men killed, and one officer and 58 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. The command was sometimes known as the United Turner Rifles.

The 28th N. Y.

This regiment, commanded by Col. Dudley Connolly, was mustered into the service for two years at Albany, N. Y., May 22, 1861. Its three-years men were, in May, 1863, transferred to the 60th N. Y., and in June the remaining men were mustered out. The regiment left the State June 25, 1861. It served at Washington, D. C., from June 28, 1861; in Butterfield's Brigade, Keim's Division, District of Pennsylvania, from July 8, 1861; in Stile's Brigade, Banks's Division, Army of the Potomac, from Oct. 15, 1861; in First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, from March 13, 1862; in same brigade and division, Department of the Shenandoab, from May, 1862; in First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia, from June 26, 1862; in the First Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, from Sept. 12, 1862. The regiment's greatest loss was at Cedar Mountain. Just 339 men were taken into action, and out of this number 41, or over 12 per cent., were killed or died of wounds. Col Donnelly was among the mortally wounded. ervice, Sept. 21, 1861. The 46th Ohio was He died at Culpeper, Va., a few days after the battle. Edwin F. Brown was made Colonel of the regiment on the death of Col. Donnolly, and remained in command until it was mustered out. The total loss in the service was two officers and 46 men killed, and 50 men died of disease, accidents, etc.

> The regiment was organized at Augusta. Me., Nov. 5, 1861, for three years; veteranized, and remained in the service until Aug. 1.1865. The commanders of the regiment were: Col. John Goddard, discharged Feb. 12, 1862; Col. Samuel H. Allen, resigned Dec. 12, 1862; Col. Calvin S. Douty, killed in action at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863, and Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chas. H. Smith, in command at time of muster-out. The regiment was in upwards of 30 battles. It sustained a heavier loss in killed in action than any other cavalry regiment in the Union army. Chaplain George W. Bartlett was killed in action at Cold Harber. Ten officers and 56 men were killed, wounded, or missing at the battle of St. Mary's Church, or almost 22 per cent. of the number engaged. It also suffered severely at Aldie, Middleburg, Ashland, Boydton Road, and Dinwiddie Courthouse. The entire loss of the regiment while in the service was 15 officers and 159 men killed and three officers and 341 men died. Of these 145 died in rebel prisons. It is given by Col. Fox as one of the 300 fighting regiments. It served in J. I. Gregg's Brigade, D. M. Gregg's Division, Cavalry Corps. The total enrollment of the regiment was about 1,800. The 1st D. C. Cav. was consolidated with it in September, 1864, thus making the large number of en-

The 1st Me. Cav.

rollments.

The regiment was organized at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 22, 1861, to serve three years. The term of service expired Oct. 21, 1864, but the veterans and recruits were retained got that there were three Iowa regiments in service until Aug. 25, 1865. Col. Charles L. Russell, the first commander of the regiment, was killed in action at Reanoke Is land, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862. Col. Albert W. Drake, who succeeded him, died of disease at Windsor, Conn., June 5, 1862. The next Colonel was Ira W. Pettibone, who resigned Nov. 17, 1862. He was succeeded by Cel. John L. Otis, who was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, Oct. 18, 1864. Col. Edwin S. Greely was in command during latter part of service. At the battle of Roanoke Island the regiment was in Foster's Brigade, and there lost six killed and nearly 50 wounded. At Deep Bottom. Va., while in Terry's Division, Tenth Corps, it also lost heavily, having 10 killed, 62 wounded, and some missing. It suffered heavy loss at Petersburg, while in Foster's Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. Eleven were killed and 79 wounded. During the latter part of its service the regiment had H. C. Trumbull as its Chaplain. Col. Fox, in his Regimental Losses, says: "The officers of the brigade petitioned that Chaplain Trumbull FITS EPILEPSY. Its only sure treatment. I insure Lask no fer. Br. Kruse Co. St. Louis, Ma. Mention The National Tribune. brigade petitioned that Chaplain Trumbull

be brevetted Major, stating that, 'Always at his post of duty in time of danger he has, on two occasions at least, displayed marked and conspicuous gallantry, dashing into the thickest of the fight to rally and encourage the wavering line.' Gen. Terry forwarded the paper with the indorsement: 'No officer of his regiment has displayed more gallantry in action, or done more to animate the men to do their duty." During the latter part of its service the regiment was in Foster's Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Corps. It is given by Col. Fox as one of the 300 fighting regiments, having lost 13 officers and 109 men killed and five officers and 155 men died, out of an enrollment of

The Texas Coast.

J. C. McBride, Captain, 48th Ind., Alvin. Tex., writes: "I read in a recent issue a letter from an old comrade in Arkansas rewhen he was promoted to Brigadier-General. | diers. His is no doubt a good country, but Its first service was at Fort Monroe, Va. In I believe that this Texas coast country is teras. In September it returned to Fort but the cheapest place to live. We need Monroe. In May, 1862, it became part of little fuel, on account of the mildness of our the Seventh Corps, and was stationed at | Winters, and for the same reason flannel Norfolk. June 9, 1862, it was transferred underclothing, overcoats, overshoes, and to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth | furs are not required. These items are expensive, as we all know, and necessary in the North. This point is ahead of all others on one or two other important things: Our settlers hereabouts are largely Northern people. We have a Grand Army Post here, and plenty of old soldiers to "swap yarns' with. We have a colony locating here, with Gen. Paul Van Der Voort, Past Commanderin-Chief, G.A.R., as President. Come and live with us. You'll live 20 years longer here. No grippe, no diphtheria, no scarletfever. Lots of game and fish, and oysters plenty and lands cheap."

Times Out of 10.

Nine out of ten common ailments come from blood disorder and the consequent contamination of the vital organs. A purifier for the blood is a cure for the disease.

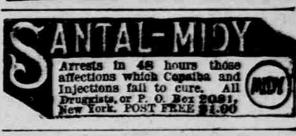
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unknown at that time.

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